IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of DECLAN P. KELLY ET AL.	Atty. Docket NL 021195
	Confirmation No. 7129
Serial No. 10/535,467	Group Art Unit: 2175
Filed: May 17, 2005	Examiner: TAKELE, M.

Title: USER INTERFACE SYSTEM FOR PRESENTING TO A USER THE CONTENTS OF AN INFORMATION CARRIER

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Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellants herewith respectfully presents a Brief on Appeal as follows, having filed a Notice of Appeal on June 5, 2009:

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(i) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this application is KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. by virtue of an assignment from the inventors recorded on May 17, 2005, at Reel 017167, Frames 0184.

(ii) Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other appeals and/or interferences related to this application.

(iii) Status of Claims

Claims 1-18 stand finally rejected by the Examiner. Appellants hereby appeal the rejection of claims 1-18.

(iv) Status of Amendments

Appellants filed on May 5, 2009 an after final amendment in response to a Final Office Action mailed March 17, 2009. The after final amendment did not include any amendments. In an Advisory Action mailed on May 28, 2009, it is indicated that the after final amendment filed on May 5, 2009 does not place the application in condition for allowance. This Appeal Brief is in response to the Final Office Action mailed March 17, 2009, that finally rejected claims 1-18, which remain finally rejected in the Advisory Action mailed on May 28, 2009.

(v) Summary Of Claimed Subject Matter

The subject invention relates to a user interface system for presenting to a user the contents of an information carrier intended to be inserted into a reading apparatus, said information carrier containing data files having different content types and/or different coding formats. As claimed in claim 1, the invention includes "means for retrieving stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 1-7, in which selection means 102 accesses the CAP 104 stored in memory device 110.

The invention also includes "selection means for selecting a set of data files complying with the CAP from among data files contained on said information carrier". This is shown in Fig. 1, ad described in the specification on page 4, lines 29-31, in which the selection means 102 selects data files from the information carrier 101.

In addition, the invention includes "presentation means for presenting to said user, a table of contents from the selected data

files". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 13-18, where presentation means 107 receives a list of playable files 105 and a list of nonplayable files from the selection means 102, and generates a table of contents for the user.

As claimed in claim 2, the invention includes the limitation "the selection means comprises comparison means for comparing the coding format of the data files contained on said information carrier with the CAP of said reading apparatus for playing such a coding format". This is described in the specification on page 5, lines 7-10.

As claimed in claim 3, the invention further includes "classification means for classifying the selected data files according to their content type". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 24-30, where classification means 111 classifies the selected data files.

In the invention, as claimed in claim 4, "the classification means (111) classifies the selected data files according to their coding format". This is described in the specification on page 5, lines 31-34.

According to claim 5, the invention further includes "downloading means for downloading a plug-in allowing the reading apparatus to play data files contained on said information carrier and considered non-playable according to the CAP of said reading apparatus". This is described in the specification on page 6, lines 6-9.

The subject invention, as claimed in claim 6, further includes the limitation "wherein the presentation means comprises code instructions stored in a data file for describing the rules of design of said table of contents". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 15-17, where the presentation means 107 generates the table of contents in accordance with stored code instructions 108.

As claimed in claim 16, the invention includes the limitation "the classification means classifies the selected data files according to a quality criterion". This is described in the specification on page 5, line 32 to page 6, line 2.

Finally, as claimed in claim 17, the invention includes the limitation "the quality criterion is resolution and/or bit rate of

the data file". This is described in the specification on page 6, lines 1-3.

The subject invention further relates to an apparatus for reading an information carrier intended to contain data files having different content types and/or different coding formats. In particular, as claimed in claim 7, the invention includes "a memory device for storing coding formats and content types of data, referred to as capabilities (CAP), which are playable by said apparatus". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 1-5, where a memory device 110 stores the CAP of the reading apparatus.

In addition, the subject invention includes a user interface system having "means for selecting, from among data files contained on said information carrier, a set of selected data files complying with said CAP". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 4, lines 29-31, in which the selection means 102 selects data files from the information carrier 101.

Furthermore, the invention includes "means for presenting a table of contents from said set of selected data files". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5,

lines 13-18, where presentation means 107 receives a list of playable files 105 and a list of nonplayable files from the selection means 102, and generates a table of contents for the user.

As claimed in claim 8, the apparatus includes the limitation "said means for selecting comprises means for comparing the coding format of the data files contained on said information carrier with said CAP". This is described in the specification on page 5, lines 7-10.

In claim 9, the apparatus includes the limitation "said means for selecting comprises means for comparing the coding format of the data files contained on said information carrier with said CAP". This is described in the specification on page 5, lines 7-10.

The apparatus, as claimed in claim 10, includes the limitation "said classifying means further classifies the selected data files according to their coding format". This is described in the specification on page 5, lines 31-34.

As claimed in claim 11, the apparatus includes the limitation "said classifying means further classifies the selected data files

according to a quality criterion". This is described in the specification on page 5, line 32 to page 6, line 2.

The apparatus, as claimed in claim 12, further includes "means for downloading a plug-in enabling the apparatus to play data files which are considered non-playable according to said CAP". This is described in the specification on page 6, lines 6-9.

As claimed in claim 13, the apparatus further includes "means for updating said CAP according to the content type and/or coding format playable by said plug-in". This is described in the specification on page 6, lines 9-10.

As claimed in claim 14, the apparatus includes the limitation "said means for presenting comprises code instructions stored in a data file for describing the rules of design of said table of contents". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 15-17, where the presentation means 107 generates the table of contents in accordance with stored code instructions 108.

As claimed in claim 18, the apparatus includes the limitation "the quality criterion is resolution and/or bit rate of the data

file". This is described in the specification on page 6, lines 1-3.

Furthermore, the subject invention relates to a method of interfacing for presenting to a user the content of an information carrier inserted into a reading apparatus, said information carrier containing data files having different content types and/or different coding formats. According to claim 15, the method includes "retrieving stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 1-7, in which selection means 102 accesses the CAP 104 stored in memory device 110.

In addition, the method includes "selecting, from among data files contained on said information carrier, a set of selected data files complying with said CAP". This is shown in Fig. 1, ad described in the specification on page 4, lines 29-31, in which the selection means 102 selects data files from the information carrier 101.

Finally, the method includes "presenting a table of contents from said set of selected data files". This is shown in Fig. 1, and described in the specification on page 5, lines 13-18, where presentation means 107 receives a list of playable files 105 and a list of nonplayable files from the selection means 102, and generates a table of contents for the user.

(vi) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

(A) Whether the invention, as claimed in claims 1-18, is unpatentable, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0138781 (Okuda) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,913,038 (Griffiths).

(vii) Arguments

35 U.S.C. 103(a) states:

"(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made."

(A) Whether Claims 1-18 Are Unpatentable Over Okuda in View of Griffiths

Okuda discloses a file management method, program therefor, recording medium containing the program, and file management apparatus for performing the method, in which depending on the format of an optical disc (CD, CD-R, CD-RW), the Okuda method/apparatus presumes a certain predetermined file format and then only looks for that file format on the optical disc.

Griffiths discloses a system and method for processing multimedia data streams using filter graphs.

While noting "[h]owever Okuda does not explicitly discloses means for retrieving stored capabilities of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files", the Examiner now states "Griffiths from the similar field of endeavor discloses means for retrieving stored capabilities of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files (such as, an appropriate file reader compatible with the media type of the data stream, abstract, such as video data and audio data streams, and pass these data streams to an audio renderer filter 306 and to a video CODEC filter 308, column 11, lines, 29-54)."

1. Claims 1, 7, 15

The subject invention, as claimed in independent claims 1, 7 and 15, includes a capabilities (CAP) file stored in the apparatus, this file being retrieved to determine all of the file types playable by the apparatus, the comparing of the file types on an information carrier with those denoted in CAP, and the generation of a playlist of only those data files playable on the apparatus.

In the current Final Office Action, while noting "[h]owever Okuda does not explicitly discloses means for retrieving stored capabilities of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files", the Examiner now states "Griffiths from the similar field of endeavor discloses means for retrieving stored capabilities of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files (such as, an appropriate file reader compatible with the media type of the data stream , abstract, such as video data and audio data streams, and pass these data streams to an audio renderer filter 306 and to a video CODEC filter 308, column ll, lines, 29-54)."

Appellants submit that the Examiner is mis-reading Griffiths. In particular, the section of Griffiths noted by the Examiner, namely, column ll, lines, 29-54, specifically recites:

> "Turning now to FIG. 3 for a representative example of the architecture of a typical filter graph, a filter graph 300 supports the processing of audio and compressed video by use of a chain of five filters. A source filter 302 can read the data from a source file, which is typically maintained on a local or remote storage medium. The source filter outputs source data to a splitter transform filter 304. The splitter

> transform filter 304 can split the incoming data stream into a pair of data streams, namely video data and audio data streams, and pass these data streams to an audio renderer filter 306 and to a video CODEC filter 308. The audio renderer filter 306 can render the audio data stream to play the audio data via a speaker (not shown). The video CODEC transform filter 308 can decompress the video data and output a decompressed video data stream. A video renderer filter 310 accepts and renders the decompressed video data stream to support a display of the video data on a monitor (not shown). The video renderer filter 310 typically outputs the rendered video data to a hardware renderer, such as a video card, or to an output file maintained on a storage medium. Based on the review of filter types above, the source filter 302 represents a source filter, the splitter transform filter 304 and the video CODEC transform filter 308 are classified as transform filters, and the audio renderer filter 306 and the video renderer filter 310 represent renderer filters."

Appellants submit that it should be apparent from the above that the filter graph 300 of Griffiths is an array of filters for processing audio and compressed video information (of a predetermined format). However, Appellants submit that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Griffiths of "means for retrieving stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files" as clearly set forth in claims 1 and 15. Further, there is no disclosure or suggestion in

Griffiths of the existence of such a CAP file, as clearly set forth in claim 7.

The Examiner now states:

> "Okuda in view of Griffiths disclose means for retrieving stored capabilities of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files", (such as, an appropriate file reader compatible with the media type of the data stream , abstract, such as video data and audio data streams, and pass these data streams to an audio renderer filter 306 and to a video CODEC filter 308, column 11, lines, 29-54)."

Appellants would like to point out that the audio renderer filter 306 and the video CODEC filter 308 are the actual applications for operating on the data files. However, contrary to the Examiner's statement, there is no separate file (CAP) indicating what coding formats and/or content types are capable of being handled by said audio renderer filter and said video CODEC filter, as well as any other applications currently installed in the Griffiths system.

The Examiner further adds "Okuda further discloses selection means for selecting a set of data files complying with the CAP from among data files contained on said information carrier (paragraph [0006], [0008] and [0011])".

Appellants submit that the Examiner is mis-reading Okuda. In particular, the noted paragraphs of Okuda state:

> "[0006] When the personal computer records the music content file on the CD-R or CD-RW, the file is recorded in a data-compressed form in many cases, and this can record a large quantity of music content on a single CD-R. In addition, by using a layered structure composed of folders having genre names, artist names, etc., a large number of files can be recorded. This makes it possible to easily and securely select desired music content by operating the personal computer."

> "[0008] The personal computers use a layered structure of folders to manage files, while car-mounted apparatuses have a defect in that it cannot display such a layered structure on a large screen differently from the personal computers since it has a relatively small display unit. In personal computer file management using the layered structure, in order to select a desired file, the personal computer must sequentially follow subfolders from an upper folder, and must select the desired file by using files of various software applications. Accordingly, in the case of enjoying with the car-mounted apparatus CD-Rs and CD-RWs having content recorded by personal computers, it is difficult to easily and securely find the file of desired content."

> "[0011] To this end, according to an aspect of the present invention, a file management method for accessing a recording unit in which files are recorded in a layered structure is provided. The file management method includes an address-information acquisition step for acquiring from the recording unit first information on the addresses in the layered structure of files belonging to a predetermined folder and second information on the addresses in the layered structure of files belonging to a subfolder of the predetermined

folder, a display step for, based on the first information and the second information, displaying representations of the files belonging to the predetermined folder and representations of the files belonging to the subfolder in a virtual form in which the files belonging to the predetermined folder and the files belonging to the subfolder belong to a single folder, and a selected-file acceptance step for using the screen displayed by the display step to accept a file selected from among the files belonging to the predetermined folder and the files belonging to the subfolder."

Appellants submit that the above paragraphs merely describe the file structure used by a personal computer to arrange the recording of music files on CD-type recording media. However, there is no disclosure or suggestion of "selection means for selecting a set of data files complying with the CAP (non-existent in Okuda) from among data files contained on said information carrier". In fact, Griffiths pre-supposes that the car audio system is capable of playing back all of the information stored on the information carrier by the personal computer. As such, there is no selection being performed based on the "capabilities" of the car audio system (or of the personal computer).

The Examiner now states:

"Okuda in view of Griffiths discloses selection means for selecting a set of data files complying with the CAP from among data files contained on said information

carrier (such as, select a desired music, such as, the user to select a desired file paragraph [0028] and [0055])."

Appellants note that Okuda includes selection means enabling a **user** to select a desired music and to designate playing the desired music while seeing a screen including music names (paragraph [0028]), and that the **user** is able to select a desired file by simply scrolling the displayed items (paragraph [0055]). However, the only relation of such a selection means and that described in claim 1 is in name only. In particular, as claimed in claim 1, the selection means is for "for selecting a set of data files **complying with the CAP** from among data files contained on said information carrier". (Illustrative emphasis provided) It should be clear that the selection means of the subject invention is not a user interface allowing the user to select a file, but rather, is an operative element of the user interface of the subject invention which scans all of the data files on the information carrier and establishes a set of data files which comply with the capabilities as indicated in the CAP file.

With regard to the claim limitation "presentation means for presenting to said user, a table of contents from the selected data

files", the Examiner has indicated that Okuda discloses this in paragraph [0032] and the abstract.

Paragraph [0032] of Okuda states:

> "[0032] The data required for accessing the optical disk 12 includes identification data representing the type of the optical disk 12, data on the title of the optical disk 12, and management data. In a case in which the optical disk 12 is a CD-R or a CD-RW containing various files created by the personal computer, the management data is data for managing files recorded on the optical disk 12 and includes a directory structure of the files, the names of the files, and the recording positions on the optical disk 12 of the files. In a case in which the optical disk 12 is a CD, the management data includes a table of contents and other data. The management data is consecutive data that is loaded from the optical disk 12 into a common computer-connected optical disk drive such as the optical disk unit 5 and is used to access the optical disk 12 in response to a command from the computer or a user's operation."

while the Abstract states:

> "A file management method displays representations of files belonging to a predetermined folder and representations of files belonging to a subfolder of the predetermined folder in a virtual form in which the representations of the files belonging to the predetermined folder and the representations of the files belonging to the subfolder belong to a single folder so that the file of desired content can be easily and securely found. The file management method, a program for performing the file management method, a recording medium containing the program, and a file management apparatus are intended for use in car-mounted apparatuses."

While from the above, it may be inferred that there are presentation means that may display a table of contents, this table of contents is supplied by the information carrier, and is not generated from the results of a selection by the selection means. Appellants submit that the combination of Okuda and Griffiths neither discloses nor suggests a CAP file and the retrieval of the CAP file to determine the capabilities of the apparatus, as recited in independent claims 1, 7 and 15.

Further, paragraphs [0034], [0036] and [0037] of Okuda, referred to in the Advisory Action, describes FIG 1, which is a flowchart showing a process of a digital signal processor in a car audio apparatus. In particular, "the digital signal processor 15 reads (plays back) the management data **from the optical disk 12**, and records the read management data in the memory 16." (Okuda, paragraph [0034], lines 3-6; emphasis added) Further, paragraph [0032] of Okuda, lines 12-14 specifically recite that "the management data **is** data for managing files recorded **on the optical disk 12** and includes a directory structure of the files, the names of the files, and the recording positions **on the optical disk 12** of the files. ... The management data is consecutive data that is

loaded **from the optical disk 12**." (Emphasis added) Thus, any analogy between the Okuda management data and the "stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus," (as recited in independent claim 1, and similarly as recited in independent claims 7 and 15) is misplaced. The Okuda management data is stored on the disk and is related to files on the disk. By contrast, the capabilities (CAP) are related to the reading apparatus, and not the disk.

Further, paragraphs [0036] and [0037] of Okuda recite that based on the result of the analysis of the **disc** management data, it is determined "whether or not a file that can be played back by the optical disk unit 5." (Okuda, paragraph [0037], lines 3-4)

It is respectfully submitted that any determination in Okuda is based on analysis of files recorded on the disk, and not based on any capability of the reading device. Even assuming, arguendo, that Okuda, Griffiths, alone or in combination, somehow disclose or suggest analyzing device capabilities, there is still no discloser or suggestion of having stored capabilities (CAP) of the reading apparatus, where the CAP is retrieved and used to **select** files that

comply with the CAP, and present the **selected** file to the user, as recited in independent claims 1, 7 and 15.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that independent claims 1, 7 and 15 be allowed. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that claims 2-6, 8-14 and 16-18 should also be allowed at least based on their dependence from independent claims 1, 7 and 15 as well as their individually patentable elements.

2. Claims 5, 12

Claims 5 and 12 include the limitation "downloading means for downloading a plug-in allowing the reading apparatus to play data files contained on said information carrier and considered non-playable according to the CAP of said reading apparatus".

The Examiner has indicated that this is disclosed in column 11 lines, 29-54 of Griffiths.

Appellants submit that the Examiner is mistaken. Column 11, lines 29-54 of Griffiths merely describes an array of filters as noted above. In particular, a source filter 302 reads source data from a source file, and outputs the source data to a splitter transform filter 304 which splits the source data video data and

audio data streams, and passes these data streams to an audio renderer filter 306 and to a video CODEC filter 308, for rendering the streams. Such a disclosure has nothing to do with any "downloading means for **downloading a plug-in allowing the reading apparatus to play** data files contained on said information carrier and **considered non-playable according to the CAP** of said reading apparatus," as recited in claim 5 and similarly recited in claim 12.

3. Claim 13

Claim 13 includes the limitation "means for updating said CAP according to the content type and/or coding format playable by said plug-in".

The Examiner has indicated that this is disclosed in Okuda and cites paragraph [0015] therein.

Again, Appellants believe that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, paragraph [0015] of Okuda is referring to downloading a desired file to a recording medium, and the subsequent playing back of that desired file. Again, Appellants stress that the "desired

file" corresponds to the data files carried by the information carrier of the subject invention.

Appellants submit that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Okuda of being able to download a "plug-in" for expanding the playing capabilities of the apparatus, and for updating the capabilities (CAP) file based on the downloaded "plug-in".

Based on the above arguments, Appellants believe that the subject invention is not rendered obvious by the prior art and is patentable thereover. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request that this Board reverse the decisions of the Examiner and allow this application to pass on to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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(viii) Claims Appendix

1.(Previously Presented) A user interface system for presenting to a user the contents of an information carrier intended to be inserted into a reading apparatus, said information carrier containing data files having different content types and/or different coding formats, said user interface system comprising:

means for retrieving stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files;

selection means for selecting a set of data files complying with the CAP from among data files contained on said information carrier; and

presentation means for presenting to said user, a table of contents from the selected data files.

2.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the selection means comprises comparison means for comparing the coding format of the data files contained on said

information carrier with the CAP of said reading apparatus for playing such a coding format.

3.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 2, wherein said user interface system further comprises:

classification means for classifying the selected data files according to their content type.

4.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the classification means (111) classifies the selected data files according to their coding format.

5.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 4 or 16, wherein said user interface system further comprises:

downloading means for downloading a plug-in allowing the reading apparatus to play data files contained on said information carrier and considered non-playable according to the CAP of said reading apparatus.

6.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 5, wherein the presentation means comprises code instructions stored in a data file for describing the rules of design of said table of contents.

7.(Previously Presented) An apparatus for reading an information carrier intended to contain data files having different content types and/or different coding formats, said apparatus comprising:

a memory device for storing coding formats and content types of data, referred to as capabilities (CAP), which are playable by said apparatus; and

a user interface system, wherein said user interface system comprises:

means for selecting, from among data files contained on said information carrier, a set of selected data files complying with said CAP; and

means for presenting a table of contents from said set of selected data files.

8.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said means for selecting comprises means for comparing the coding format of the data files contained on said information carrier with said CAP.

9.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein said apparatus further comprises:

means for classifying the selected data files according to their content type.

10.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein said classifying means further classifies the selected data files according to their coding format.

11.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein said classifying means further classifies the selected data files according to a quality criterion.

12.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said apparatus further comprises means for downloading a plug-in enabling the apparatus to play data files which are considered non-playable according to said CAP.

13.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein said apparatus further comprises:

means for updating said CAP according to the content type and/or coding format playable by said plug-in.

14.(Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said means for presenting comprises code instructions stored in a data file for describing the rules of design of said table of contents.

15.(Previously Presented) A method of interfacing for presenting to a user the content of an information carrier inserted into a reading apparatus, said information carrier containing data files having different content types and/or different coding formats, said method comprising the steps of:

retrieving stored capabilities (CAP) of said reading apparatus, said CAP signifying which coding formats and/or content types said reading apparatus supports to play such data files;

selecting, from among data files contained on said information carrier, a set of selected data files complying with said CAP; and

presenting a table of contents from said set of selected data files.

16.(Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the classification means classifies the selected data files according to a quality criterion.

17. (Previously Presented) The user interface system as claimed in claim 16, wherein the quality criterion is resolution and/or bit rate of the data file.

18. (Previously Presented) The apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein the quality criterion is resolution and/or bit rate of the data file.

(ix) Evidence Appendix

There is no evidence which had been submitted under 37 C.F.R. 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132, or any other evidence entered by the Examiner and relied upon by Appellant in this Appeal.

(x) Related Proceedings Appendix

Since there were no proceedings identified in section (ii) herein, there are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 C.F.R. 41.37.